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PATENT

303296.1 (old OC 520044.403)

Attorney Reference Number 3382-65526-01  
Application Number 09/475,319Remarks:

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 44-66 are pending in the application. No claims have been allowed. Claims 44, 56, 57, 65, and 66 are independent.

*Cited Art*

U.S. Patent No. 5,499,334 to Staab ("Staab") is entitled "Method and System for Displaying Window Configuration of Inactive Programs."

U.S. Patent No. 6,237,030 to Adams et al. ("Adams") is entitled "Method for Extracting Hyperlinks from a Display Document and Automatically Retrieving and Displaying Multiple Subordinate Documents of the Display Document."

U.S. Patent No. 6,252,594 to Xia et al. ("Xia") is entitled "Method and System for Aiding a User in Scrolling Through a Document Using Animation, Voice Cues and a Dockable Scroll Bar."

U.S. Patent No. 6,344,865 to Matthews et al. ("Matthews") is entitled "User Friendly Remote System Interface with Menu Scrolling."

*Amendments*

Claims 44 and 56 have been amended to clarify differences over the cited art. No new matter is added by these claims. No other claims have been amended.

*Patentability of Claims 44-66 over Adams, Xia, and others under § 103*

The Action rejects claims 44-46, 51-52, 54-59, and 63-65 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Adams in view of Xia. The Action also rejects claims 47, 49-50, 60-62, and 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Adams in view of Xia and further in view of Staab. The Action rejects claims 48 and 53 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Adams in view of Xia and further in view of Matthews.

Applicants respectfully submit the claims in their present form are allowable over the cited art. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally

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available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. (MPEP § 2142.)

*Claim 44*

Independent claim 44, as amended, recites in part:

retrieving display configuration settings for the plurality of stored network addresses of the web pages,... wherein the display configuration settings are configured to indicate at least one scroll position for at least one of the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses, the at least one scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages;...

simultaneously displaying the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses, wherein the displaying navigates to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages corresponding to the at least one scroll position indicated by the configuration settings....

For example, the Application describes at page 14, lines 13-16:

By re-positioning the vertical scroll bar 262 and the horizontal scroll bar 256, as well as re-sizing the display pane 212b, the display area of the display pane 212b in Figure 3 is focused on a user-selected portion of the Copyright Office's web page.

Figure 3 of the application shows an example of a user-selected portion of the Copyright Office's web page, titled "Legislation." In the example, the vertical scroll bar 262 has been moved down and the horizontal scroll bar 256 has been moved right in order to focus the display pane 212b on this portion of the web page.

The Application also describes at page 19, lines 27-30:

Furthermore, the specific positions within those web pages, as determined by the configurations settings (e.g., the position of the scroll bars 256 and 262), are also recalled such that the user terminal 110 automatically navigates to the precise location within each web page.

Adams and Xia, individually and collectively, fail to teach or suggest "the scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages." Additionally, Adams and Xia individually and collectively, fail to teach or suggest "wherein the displaying navigates to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages corresponding to the at least one scroll position indicated by the configuration settings." According to MPEP 706.02(j), the prior art references must "teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

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This requirement is not met, and, therefore, claim 44 should be allowed.

*The section of Xia cited to in the Action does not describe "the scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages." as recited by claim 44, but instead describes the position of an entire scrolling control, without regard to navigation of a web page.* While the passage of Xia cited in the Action (column 9, lines 18-20) states that "in a preferred embodiment the position of the scroll bar is saved to be used when reopening the document," passages of Xia demonstrate that the term "scroll bar" as defined by Xia is not the same as the "at least one scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed" recited in claim 44.

Xia describes the position of the "scroll bar," as well as saving its position, in a process described at column 5, lines 53-57:

The scroll bar is then moved to a particular position in the window, via step 208. In a preferred embodiment, the particular position is based on a default position or a previous position selected the last time the user viewed a document in the window.

Then, at column 6, lines 34-41, the results of that process step are explained:

FIGS. 5B and 5C depict embodiments of the window 250 after step 208 has been completed. As depicted in FIG. 5B, the scroll bar 260 has moved to the right edge of the window 250. The window 250 may be preferred by right-handed users. As depicted in FIG. 5C, the scroll bar 260 has moved to the left edge of the window 250. For example, a user may have docked the scroll bar 260 at the left edge of the window 250 in step 210 of the method 200. The window 250 may be preferred by left-handed users.

Because figures 5A and 5B show the results of step 208, they demonstrate the "position" of the "scroll bar." Figures 5B and 5C illustrate a difference in scroll bar positions by showing windows that differ only in respect to where the scroll bar is located *relative to the rest of the window*. Figures 5B and 5C also illustrate that the term "scroll bar" as used in Xia, describes the entire scrolling assembly 260, and that changing the position of this "scroll bar" does not affect the portion of the document being displayed.

*Additionally, the figures are able to show a difference in "scroll bar" position without illustrating a web page.* Figures 5B and 5C show the scroll bar position changing, but neither show the contents of a document or web page, and they certainly do not show a user-selected portion of a web

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page. This demonstrates further that the position of the "scroll bar," as described by Xia, does not affect what is shown in a display area, and certainly does not "giv[e] an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed," as claim 44 recites. Thus, the position of the "scroll bar" as described by Xia, describes the position of the bar within a window and does not describe the "scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed," recited in claim 44.

*Finally, Xia does not describe "navigat[ing] to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages corresponding to the at least one scroll position."* Xia demonstrates windows utilizing the teachings of Xia in Figures 5A, 5B, 5C, 8A, 8B, and 8C. None of these figures, however, shows any content in these windows. The remainder of Xia, including flowchart Figures 3, 4, 6, and 7, also do not discuss navigating a web page. It does not appear that Xia anywhere discusses navigating a web page based on a scroll position, as claim 44 describes.

For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully suggest that the requirement of MPEP 706.02(j) is not met, and, therefore, claim 44 should be allowed. Thus, claim 44 and its dependent claims 45-55 are allowable over Adams and Xia. Further, Applicants do not find additional relevant disclosure in Staab or Mattews. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request allowance of these claims.

#### *Claim 56*

Independent claim 56, as amended, recites in part:

retrieving display configuration settings for the plurality of stored network addresses of the web pages,... wherein the display configuration settings are configured to indicate at least one scroll position for at least one of the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses, the at least one scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages;...

simultaneously displaying the web pages indicated by the stored network addresses, wherein the displaying navigates to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages corresponding to the at least one scroll position indicated by the configuration settings....

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The Action relies on the same rationale in rejecting claim 56 as it used in rejecting claim 44. For similar reasons to those discussed above with respect to claim 44, Applicants respectfully suggest that the requirement of MPEP 706.02(j) is not met, and, therefore, claim 56 should be allowed. Thus, claim 56, is allowable over Adams and Xia. Further, Applicants do not find additional relevant disclosure in Staab or Matthews. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request allowance of this claim.

*Claims 57*

Claim 57 recites in part:

storing, as associated with the title, the respective network addresses and display configuration settings indicating the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages

The Action cites to the same passages of Adams and Xia used in the rejection of claim 44 for the proposition that "display configuration settings indicating the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages" is taught or suggested by the combination of Adams and Xia. For similar reasons to those discussed above with respect to claim 44, Applicants respectfully suggest that the requirement of MPEP 706.02(j) is not met, and, therefore, claim 57 should be allowed. Thus, claim 57, its dependent claims 58-64, and similarly-worded independent claims 65 and 66 are allowable over Adams and Xia. Further, Applicants do not find additional relevant disclosure in Staab or Matthews. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request allowance of these claims.

*Interview of April 5, 2005*

An interview was conducted with the Examiner on April 5, 2005. An Interview Summary was mailed April 19, 2005. Applicants respectfully traverse statements made in the Interview Summary.

The Interview Summary identifies Gregory L. Maurer as Applicant's representative. Because Gregory Maurer was not available, Kyle Rinehart (Registration No. 47,027) acted as the Applicant's representative. Also participating was Ryan Fox, who is not identified in the Interview Summary.

The Interview Summary also states:

Applicant's representative proposed amendment to the independent claim 44; however the added limitation is in the same scope as dependent claim 52 (as told by the representative), which was rejected in the last Office Action. Examiner, therefore, still maintains his position on the previous rejection.

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Applicants respectfully traverse this interpretation of the interview. Claim 44, as amended, recites:

wherein the display configuration settings are configured to indicate at least one scroll position ..., *the at least one scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed*, the portion being a user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages;

...  
*wherein the displaying navigates to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages corresponding to the at least one scroll position indicated by the configuration settings....*

In contrast, claim 52 recites

the display configuration settings comprise an indication of a position of one or more scroll bars; and  
the displaying navigates to the position of the one or more scroll bars.

Thus, claim 44 recites language which is not found in claim 52, namely, "the at least one scroll position giving an indication of a portion of the web page to be displayed" and "wherein the displaying navigates to the user-selected portion of the at least one of the web pages." A similarity exists between claim 44, as amended, and claim 52, but Applicants did not state that the amended language of claim 44 was "in the same scope" as claim 52.

Thus, Applicants simply wish to clarify the record by pointing out that claim 44 is not identical to claim 52.

#### *Request For Interview*

If any issues remain, the Examiner is formally requested to contact the undersigned attorney prior to issuance of the next Office Action in order to arrange a telephonic interview. It is believed that a brief discussion of the merits of the present application may expedite prosecution. Applicants submit the foregoing formal Amendment so that the Examiner may fully evaluate Applicants' position, thereby enabling the interview to be more focused.

This request is being submitted under MPEP § 713.01, which indicates that an interview may be arranged in advance by a written request.

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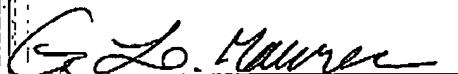
*Conclusion*

Claims 44-66 should be allowable. Such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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By



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